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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/583,940	CANNELLA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	MOHAMMED R. UDDIN	2169	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *03* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 June 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-36* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-36* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *3,6-10,12-15,17-19,22,25,28-33 and 35* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *22 June 2006* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *06/22/2006*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-36 are examined and are pending.

Specification

The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

(a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
(b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
(c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
(d) THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT.
(e) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC.
(f) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
(1) Field of the Invention.
(2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
(g) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
(h) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
(i) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
(j) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
(k) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
(l) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

2. (a), (f), (g), (i), (h) are missing. Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: Fig. 2, items 500, 501, 600, 400, 700, 100, 200. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

4. Claims 3, 6-10, 12, 13-15, 17-19, 22, 25, 28-33, 35 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim. See MPEP § 608.01(n).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berstis (US 6,490,575 B1), in view of Anisbury et al (US 6,078,924), and further in view of Son et al (US 2003/0126277 A1), and further in view of Szabo (US 7,181,438 B1).

As per claim 1, Berstis discloses:

- method of searching, drafting and editing of electronic files comprising the use of one or more peripheral computers or clients and a central computer or server, each client handling an assembly of one or more databases, which refer to one or more datacollections by pointers and are updatable by the server and comprise electronic documents, said electronic documents comprising information suitable to identify the same documents (Fig. 2-3, Column 1, line 6-13, "**a method** and system for efficiently **searching** a distributed, hierarchical network database, such as the World Wide Web (WWW)"), and (Column 3, line 53-56, "a keyword search request initiated at a **client station** within a multilevel data network, wherein the multilevel data network includes **multiple local sites** each containing multiple data pages"), such multiple local sites are the one or more peripheral computers or clients, and (Column 5, line 11-28, "FIG. 1 illustrates a **client/server architecture** 100 for implementing the method and system of the present invention. … based upon these user requests, presents the filtered **electronic information** as server responses 103 to the client process"), such electronic information is the electronic document , and (Column 9, line 4-7, "each of local sites 510 and 512 have an **associated local database** which maintains a list of keywords **compiled** from within

each site"), such compiling is editing, and (Column 8, line 61-65, "local sites 510 and 512 are World Wide Web (WWW) sites each comprising **a collection** of related HTML documents commonly referred to as "Web pages""), and (Column 4, line 48-55, "A global, top-level search engine maintains and periodically **update**s its own master index. **During such updates, the global search engine** incorporates information from the locally maintained indices at each Web site"), such updates done by the server, and (Column 8, line 52-55, "such resultant data includes **the identity** and network addresses of network sites containing one or more of the searched keywords",

D. a step of Storing and Updating, in which the server stores the results of the search, included the documents drafted later on their basis, in the form of composition commands and originary data content and mark-up, the server periodically updating all said catalogues, databases assembly and datacollections and said index of physical location of documents using the information relevant to the performed search (Column 8, line 47-55, "If the keywords entered by user 502 are currently **stored** within the centralized keyword database of master index 514, GSE 506, supported from a network server"), and (Column 4, line 48-55, "A global, top-level search engine maintains and **periodically update**s its own master index. **During such updates, the global search engine** incorporates information from the locally maintained indices at each Web site"),

Berstis does not explicitly discloses ***said databases assembly comprising one or more catalogues relevant to the documents, the method being characterized in that the final documents obtained by the search or drafted on its basis are***

resident on client, the server maintaining instead originary data content, mark-up and commands for re-composing such final documents, the databases assembly comprising a history catalogue of the searches already carried out for each context by any client and an index of physical locations of documents, the index being updated by the server. However, Ainsbury et al in an analogous art discloses ***said databases assembly comprising one or more catalogues relevant to the documents, the method being characterized in that the final documents obtained by the search or drafted on its basis are resident on client, the server maintaining instead originary data content, mark-up and commands for re-composing such final documents, the databases assembly comprising a history catalogue of the searches already carried out for each context by any client and an index of physical locations of documents, the index being updated by the server.*** (Column 3, line 53-54, "the **catalog** is built upon an object-oriented **database**, referred to as a `store. `"), and (Column 52, line 34-36, "a catalog including a data store for collecting internal and external information from **relevant sources**"), and (Column 38, line 51-56, "These Cases may **reside locally or on a server**, and the user is able to see all of their Cases as well as Cases of others that have been shared"), and (Column 13, line 46-50, "The information platform **maintains access scripts** for collection information from each source, both the Information Source Catalog and the Specific-Site Search Catalog"), such specific site include mark up and commands, and (Column 22, line 35-37, "The source information is obtained from any of case items, search items**, history**, an entered location, an open file dialog, a favorite, or a link from a source (201)"), and

(Column 3, line 35-40, "Any catalog can receive **updates** from the master catalog via the Internet. There are two core technologies that make the catalog superior **to traditional indexes** and contents lists").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Anisbury in to the method of Berstis. The modification would be obvious because one having ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to provide an improved method and system for efficiently searching a distributed, hierarchical network database, such as the World Wide Web (WWW), to improve network search efficiency by distributing search engine functionality via links among various public or private data networks.

Combined method of Anisbury and Berstis does not explicitly discloses ***A. a Search step, in which: A1. the client performs a first-level search in the local copy of said history catalogue for the relevant context, and optionally.*** However, Son et al in analogous art discloses ***a Search step, in which: A1. the client performs a first-level search in the local copy of said history catalogue for the relevant context, and optionally*** (Para [0011], line 1-15, "there is provided a method for providing a multimedia streaming service by using a server and at least one client, the method including: **a first step in** which the **client searches** for multimedia data to be played in its **own local disk**"),

A.2 the server performs a second-level search in said history catalogue and in the cache of pages obtained in previous searches by any client (Para [0011],

line 1-15, “in case the multimedia data is not found in the local disk, a multimedia data catalog is **requested from the server** and received by the client”),

B. a documents Retrieval step, in which: B.1the client searches the location of the documents, found in step A, in said index of physical locations of documents (Para [0029], line 1-4, “This catalog is **retrieved** and used when another client calls for the catalog”),

B.2 the client asks the documents to the clients to which they belong, by a p2p communication accredited by the server (Abstract, line 1-13, “An apparatus for providing a multimedia streaming service by **using a P2P approach** includes a number of clients that distribute and store multimedia data and a number of servers that manage a multimedia data catalog listing data distributed and stored in the clients”),

B.3 the .client asks the server to re-generate the documents, using originary data content, mark-up and commands (Para [0004], line 1-18, “if the buffer 221 has data more than Ub, the **client 220 requests for the server 210** to transmit less data than now, and the server 210 transmits less data (.delta.) per unit time than the previous time”).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Son et al in to the combined method of Anisbury and Berstis. The modification would be obvious because one having ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to alleviating a bottleneck phenomenon of a network bandwidth and a problem of server load occurring in a conventional server-client structure, enhancing an efficiency of the whole system, and

increasing the number of the users who are able to connect to a server, can be acquired by providing a streaming service using a P2P method in the server-client structure.

Combined method of Berstis, Ainsbury and Son does not explicitly discloses ***C. a step of Semantic Analysis of the Results, in which C.1 the client performs a first-level semantic analysis on the results obtained in step B, and optionally.*** However, Szabo in an analogous art discloses ***a step of Semantic Analysis of the Results, in which C.1 the client performs a first-level semantic analysis on the results obtained in step B, and optionally*** (Column 3, line 60-65, "Such parsers have improved markedly in recent years through employment of techniques of artificial intelligence and **semantic analysis**. Having parsed the phrase, the search engine then uses its database, derived from a spider that has previously scanned the Web, for materials relevant to the query"),

C.2 the server performs a second-level semantic analysis on the results rejected by the analysis of the client (Column 18, line 25-50, " the at least one first-hierarchical-level molecule having at least one first-hierarchical level thread of multiple first-hierarchical-level nodes connected in sequence, each of the multiple first hierarchical-level nodes representing one of the plurality of **second-sublevel** information units"), and (Column 9, line 25-29, "Automated systems for categorizing documents have been developed, for example based on **semantic structures**"),

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Szabo in to the combined method of Anisbury and Berstis and Son. The modification would be obvious

because one having ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to provide the subsets preferably comprise sets of separate databases storing records having a common theme or source, although a semantic analysis of records may be provided to define subset classification, and provides the user with the capability to define one or more "customized" navigation "paths" over the database, as well as copy and modify existing units of information.

As per claim 2, rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterized in that said one or more catalogues comprise a list of title of the documents (Column 14, line 33-36, “Page Geometry: a window displays the elements of a document in a thumbnail view, showing items **such as title**, headline, paragraph, quote, chart, and table”)

As per claim 3, rejection of claim 1 or 2 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that said one or more catalogues comprise a list of the contexts for which the documents are available, including the titles of the contexts (Column 13, line 28-31, “The results of the limited scope search are displayed **in a list view**. The **list displays properties** such as description, source, input criteria and relevancy ranking”), and (Column 6, line 25-30, “allows details to be digested in the **context of other data**, regardless of its type”)

As per claim 4, rejection of claim 3 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that a first search criterium is used in step A.1 and a second search criterium is used in step A.2, both criteria using keywords and contexts (Abstract, line 1-10, "A method and system for facilitating a **keyword search** request initiated at a client station within a multilevel data network, wherein the multilevel data network includes multiple local sites each containing multiple data pages"), and (Column 13, line 15-30, "searching said local databases for data pages indexed in accordance **with the contents** of said subsequent keyword search request").

As per claim 5, rejection of claim 4 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that said second search criterium is established by the server taking into account said first search criterium (Column 37, line 5-10, "Once the Search Item has been completed, clicking on it displays the result list containing items matching the **search criteria** at the specified sources. Selecting an item in the list navigates to the source, retrieves and displays the item. The results list can be edited using in-place activation.

As per claim 6, rejection of claim 4 or 5 is incorporated, and further Szabo disclose:

- the semantic analysis of step C.1 utilises the search criterium of step A.I. (Column 3, line 60-65, "Such parsers have improved markedly in recent years through employment of techniques of artificial intelligence and **semantic analysis**. Having

parsed the phrase, the search engine then uses its database, derived from a spider that has previously scanned the Web, for materials relevant to the query"),

As per claim 7, rejection of claim 4-6 is incorporated, and further Szabo discloses:

- characterised in that, in step C, it employes specialised dictionaries relevant to specific contexts and/or reference semantic assemblies relevant to the contexts (Column 3, line 60-65, "Such parsers have improved markedly in recent years through employment of techniques of artificial intelligence and **semantic analysis**. Having parsed the phrase, the search engine then uses its database, derived from a spider that has previously scanned the Web, for materials relevant to the query"),

As per claim 8, rejection of claim 1-7 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that said assembly of one or more databases is identical for all the clients (Column 9, line 4-10, "In accordance with an important feature of the present invention, each of local sites 510 and 512 have an **associated local database** which maintains a list of keywords compiled from within each site"), such association os identical or similar as claimed.

As per claim 9, rejection of claim 1-8 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that said information suitable to identify documents are text information (Abstract, line 10-20, "Integration where the information platform takes

information from a wide variety of formats (HTML**, text**, spreadsheet) and combines them all into a single format (HTML, text, spreadsheet)").

As per claim 10, rejection of claim 1-9 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that said documents are hypertext documents (Column 2, line 5-10, "Hyperlink information is contained within hypermedia and **hypertext documents,** which allow a user to move back to "original" or referring network sites by the mere "click" (i.e., with a mouse or other pointing device) of the hyper-linked topic").

As per claim 11, rejection of claim 10 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that step A is carried out by one or more hypertext search engines (Column 4, line 10-15, "FIG. 2 depicts a distributed **search engine** architecture in accordance with the method and system of the present invention"), such search engine is a hypertext search engine as claimed.

As per claim 12, rejection of claim 10 or 11 is incorporated, and further Szabo discloses:

- characterised in that, in step C, documents obtained from step A are semantically analysed up to a pre-set hypertextual level (Column 3, line 60-65, "Such parsers have improved markedly in recent years through employment of techniques of artificial intelligence and **semantic analysis**. Having parsed the phrase, the search engine then uses its database, derived from a spider that has previously scanned the Web, for materials relevant to the query").

As per claim 13, rejection of claim 4-12 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that said first search criterium provides the use of keywords relevant to the content and/or the title of the documents, and/or the use of the definition of a context, and/or the use of the number of the following surfing levels and/or the use of the identification of the search engines to be used (Abstract, line 1-10, "A method and system for facilitating a **keyword search** request initiated at a client station within a multilevel data network, wherein the multilevel data network includes multiple local sites each containing multiple data pages"), and (Column 13, line 15-30, "searching said local databases for data pages indexed in accordance **with the contents** of said subsequent keyword search request").

As per claim 14, rejection of claim 1-12 is incorporated, and further Szabo discloses:

- characterised in that semantic analysis of step C comprises an "abstracting" step (Column 94, line 55-61, "XPath **operates on the abstract**, logical structure of an XML document, rather than its surface syntax. XPath gets its name from its use of a path notation as in URIs for navigating through the hierarchical structure of an XML document").

As per claim 15, rejection of claim 11-14 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that documents are analysed in step C at least up to the third hypertextual level (Column 3, line 52-56, "wherein the **multilevel data network**

includes multiple local sites each containing multiple data pages"), such multilevel includes third hypertext level as claimed.

As per claim 16, rejection of claim 15 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that documents are analysed at least up to the fifth hypertextual level (Column 3, line 52-56, "wherein the **multilevel data network** includes multiple local sites each containing multiple data pages"), such multilevel includes up to fifth hypertext level as claimed.

As per claim 17, rejection of claim 11-16 are incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that the method further comprises the step A.3, in which the client displays the documents obtained in step A on a graphic user interface, said graphic interface comprising a first displaying window with the documents placed listed and a second window for drafting new documents (Column 8, line 5-20, "The user initiation can be accomplished through a variety of user interface devices such as keyboard 414 or mouse 416 of data processing system 400. In one embodiment of the present invention, search execution button 504 is displayed within a **graphical user interface (GUI)** such as GUI window 600 of FIG. 6").

As per claim 18, rejection of claim 1-17 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that first search criterium comprises GRID options (Column 7, line 4-5, “A user analyzing data in Excel wants to add an additional row to a **grid**”).

As per claim 19, rejection of claim 1-18 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that p2p communications use semi-private key cryptography (Column 3, line 4-51, “It is a further object of the invention to improve network search efficiency by distributing search engine functionality via links among various public or **private data networks**”), such private is semi-private key cryptography as claimed.

As per claim 20, rejection of claim 19 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that a markup is added to the retrieved documents (Column 54, line 20-26, “where said container has any of tables, rows, columns, table cells, table headers, paragraphs, section, and subsection headers, and page numbers and where **hyper-text links may be added**”).

As per claim 21, rejection of claim 20 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that the markup is a HTML or XML markup (Column 2, line 50-57, “The HTTP responses correspond to "Web pages" constructed from a Hypertext **Markup Language (HTML),** or other server-generated data. Each Web page can also be referred to simply as a "page."”).

As per claim 22, rejection of claim 1-21 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that it further comprises a step C.3, subsequent to step C.1, in which the client carries out a search of new documents in the Internet (Column 1, line 55-60, "to internal databases to external **Internet news sources** and back to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet is arduous and requires significant time investment"), such internet new sources is the new document in the internet as claimed.

As per claim 23, rejection of claim 22 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that it further comprises a step C.4, subsequent to step C.3, in which the client analyses, according to said first search criterium, the documents obtained during the surfing (Column 52, line 40-45, "a **page analyzer** for scanning a source document, breaking said source document into blocks and subblocks of information, and returning granular pieces for aggregation in said data store; a data classification and storage module an information browsing, query, analysis, and report creation module said information browsing, query, **analysis").**

As per claim 24, rejection of claim 23 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that it further comprises a step C.5, subsequent to step C. 1, in which the client sends to the server the documents rejected during the analysis of C.1, the server analysing in step C.2 such rejected documents (Abstract, line 1-10, "An information platform automates the collection of data, provides

a method for organizing the library of information and **provides analysis** using multiple content-types, thereby providing a user with a market understanding necessary to execute rapid and knowledgeable decision making").

As per claim 25, rejection of claim 1-24 is incorporated, and further Bertis discloses:

- characterised in that it further comprises a step E in which the documents obtained from the search are displayed by the client through a user interface (Column 8, line 5-20, "The user initiation can be accomplished through a variety of user interface devices such as keyboard 414 or mouse 416 of data processing system 400. In one embodiment of the present invention, search execution button 504 is displayed within a **graphical user interface (GUI)** such as GUI window 600 of FIG. 6").

As per claim 26, rejection of claim 25 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that said documents obtained from the search are editable on said client (Column 14, line 20-25, "Users **can edit the case** items from within the information platform").

As per claim 27, rejection of claim 26 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that the document(s) selected through the user interface are displayed on a window, and at the same time a window is displayed to modify the local documents and the access to local data bases (Column 8, line 5-20, "The user initiation can be accomplished through a variety of user interface devices such as

keyboard 414 or mouse 416 of data processing system 400. In one embodiment of the present invention, search execution button 504 is displayed within a **graphical user interface (GUI)** such as GUI window 600 of FIG. 6"), and (Column 11, line 35-40, " One skilled in the art can appreciate that the physical storage of the sets of instructions **physically changes** the medium upon which it is stored so that the medium carries computer-readable information").

As per claim 28, rejection of claim 26 or 27 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that final documents are drafted in the XML format

(Column 5, line 35-50, "Other templates include a collection of graphs and tables that are germane to the analysis, and skeleton Microsoft Office documents which provide **the final report framework**. The information platform client takes advantage of the latest Microsoft Explorer technologies and uses a combination of Java, JavaScript, ActiveX, **and dynamic HTML** to provide a sophisticated information delivery platform").

As per claim 29, rejection of claim 1-28 are incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- characterised in that one or more documents created on the basis of all or part of the documents obtained from the search can be published on the Internet

(Column 3, line 1-10, "Thus, with **"home pages" published** by thousands of companies, universities, government agencies, museums, and municipalities, the Internet can be an invaluable information retrieval resource").

As per claim 30, rejection of claim 10-29 is incorporated, and further Anisbury discloses:

- characterised in that OLE-CLI libraries with reader function on all the not HTML and not XML documents are used (Column 5, line 50-55, "Information provided on the user desktop can be saved in all of the standard Office file formats (such as Word, Excel, Access, and PowerPoint), and text or HTML files. Information can also be `pushed` into an Active Desktop applications using OLE automation"), such OLE automation is the OLE-CLI libraries as claimed.

As per claim 31, rejection of claim 1-30 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- User or client peripheral computer, characterised in that it carries out step A.1 and/or B and/or C.1 of the method according to one of the claims 1 – 30 (Fig. 3, item 324 shows user or client peripheral computer).

As per claim 32, rejection of claim 1-30 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- Server computer, characterised in that it carries out step A.2 and/or C.2 and/or D of the method according to according to one of the claims 1 – 30 (Fig. 3, item 108 shows server computer).

As per claim 33, rejection of claim 1-30 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- Computer program characterised in that it comprises code means suitable to carry out, when operating on a computer, step A.1 and/or B and/or C.1

of the search, drafting and hypertext editing method according to according to one of the claims 1 – 30 (Column 15, line 8-12, "**A computer program** product stored in signal bearing media for facilitating a keyword search request initiated at a client station within a multilevel data network").

As per claim 34, rejection of claim 33 is incorporated, and further Berstis discloses:

- Memory medium readable by a computer, having a program stored on it, characterised in that the program is the computer program according to claim 33 (Column 11, line 29-34, "Until required by the computer system, the set of instructions may be **stored as a computer-program** product in another **computer memory,** for example, in a disk drive (which may include a removable memory such as an optical disk or floppy disk for eventual utilization in disk drive").

As per claim 35, rejection of claim 1-30 is incorporated, and further Bertis discloses:

- Computer program characterised in that it comprises code means suitable to carry out, when operating on a computer, step A.2 and/or C.2 and/or D of the search, drafting and hypertext editing method according to according to one of the claims 1 – 30 (Column 11, line 29-34, "Until required by the computer system, the set of instructions may be **stored as a computer-program** product in another **computer memory,** for example, in a disk drive (which may include a removable memory such as an optical disk or floppy disk for eventual utilization in disk drive").

As per claim 36, rejection of claim 35 is incorporated, and further Bertis discloses:

- Memory support readable by a computer, having a program stored on it, characterised in that the program is the computer program according to claim 35 (Column 11, line 29-34, "Until required by the computer system, the set of instructions may be **stored as a computer-program** product in another **computer memory,** for example, in a disk drive (which may include a removable memory such as an optical disk or floppy disk for eventual utilization in disk drive").

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

TITLE: Distributed network search engine, US 6490575 B1

TITLE: Apparatus and method for providing multimedia streaming service by using point-to-point connection, US 20030126277 A1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for performing data collection, interpretation and analysis, in an information platform, US 6078924 A

TITLE: Database access system, US 7181438 B1

TITLE: Internet-linked system for directory protocol based data storage, retrieval and analysis, US 6947953 B2

TITLE: Sending to a central indexing site meta data or signatures from objects on a computer network, US 6516337 B1

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MOHAMMED R. UDDIN whose telephone number is (571)270-3138. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri 7:30 AM - 5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mohammad Ali can be reached on (571) 272-4105. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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